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NO. 9.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Circumstances beyond my control have placed me under the necessity of presenting myself to your notice. I assert no claim to your attention, which does not belong equally to every free citizen of the Republic. But I ask, and feel that I have a right to expect, your candid consideration of this address. Its subject is one of awakening interest to us all. The position in which I find myself has nothing inviting in it. It is one which I have not sought, but which has been forced upon me and one which I am called upon to vindicate not merely, but the cause of truth, and the best and dearest interests of the community, at a hazard to which fatuity alone could be insensible.

The misrepresentations of a public journal professing to speak the language of the President, of the United States and published under his eye, have presented to me the alternative, of submitting to an imputation, alike dishonorable and unfounded in fact, or of meeting the issue which has been tendered to me under the alleged authority of that high officer. If I do not shrink from this unequal strife, it is because I have a confidence which has never wavered, in the intelligence of my countrymen, a firm, unshaken reliance in the justice of that tribunal, whose high prerogative it is at all times, and under all circumstances, to vindicate the cause of truth.

I have studiously abstained from any effort to excite public feeling in relation to the dissolution of the late Cabinet. I have felt that the question of its propriety was one, the decision of which belonged alone to the American People. Personally I have not been disposed to deny the right of the President to exercise his own free will, as well in the change as in the original selection of his Cabinet; and with a perfect sense of the delicacy of my own situation, I would have been at all times a reluctant witness in the investigation of the causes which led to the recent events. It was not however enough that I should submit myself to his will, although the principle by which it was avowedly regulated, could have no application to me; for this I have unhesitatingly done. But I have been required silently to witness the entire misrepresentation of occurrences which the public were well aware must have come under my observation; nay, to be publicly vouched as authority for that which was directly in conflict with my convictions of truth—and finally to vindicate my own claim to veracity, assailed as it is under the alleged authority of the President of the United States, or to submit to an imputation which no honorable man may bear. I mistake the character of the American People, if they would require this. I am totally ignorant of my own, if, under any circumstances, I could yield to it. If, in the face of this great community, the cause of TRUTH can be prostrated BY THE ARM OF POWER, at least the privilege of vindicating it, shall not be tamely surrendered in my person. I will bow to the decision of my countrymen—but whatever that decision may be, the high consolation of having faithfully discharged my duty to them, and to myself, shall not be taken from me.

The disingenuous unmanly suggestion of my desire to remain in the Cabinet of General Jackson, notwithstanding the occurrences which produced my retirement, will be my apology for diverting briefly to the origin of my connection with it, and to the circumstance which induced its continuance.

It was without any solicitation on my part, or, so far as I know, on the part of any of my friends, that I was invited to accept the office of Attorney General of the United States. There were circumstances temporary in their nature, but still strongly operative, which rendered it not desirable to me. I felt, however, that I was called on to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen, and especially as a citizen of Georgia. On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the people of that State, the views communicated to me by the President, were in accordance with my own; and I felt it to be my duty, not to withhold any assistance which I could give to carry them into effect. The announcement of the names of the intended Cabinet seemed to me, however, to present an insuperable bar to my acceptance of the office which was tendered to me. I thought I foresaw clearly the evils which have too obviously resulted from this selection. A stranger to Gen. Jackson, I could not with propriety discuss these objections with him. I knew moreover that some of his confidential friends had faithfully discharged their duty to him, and to the country, by a frank communication of them. In this state of things, I sought the council of those around me. To a

gentleman high in the confidence of the President, and a distinguished citizen of my own State, I submitted the inquiry, whether, with this view of the Cabinet which the President had selected I could with propriety become a member of it. The former expressed his decided conviction, founded on a long and intimate knowledge of the President's character, that he would himself speedily see, and correct the evil. The latter urged the peculiar relations of Georgia with the General Government, as presenting a strong claim upon me not to refuse the invitation which had been given to me. I yielded to these suggestions, and took my place in the Cabinet, with a firm determination to avoid the controversies which I feared might occur. To that determination I have steadily adhered. Associating on terms of courtesy with my colleagues, my official intercourse with them was never interrupted by discord.

If there were any combination growing out of the supposed conflict, between the interests of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren, I had no part in them, and as little in supposed measures of that character, having for this object to coerce Major Eaton to retire from the Cabinet or to exclude his family from the society at Washington. With mine they did not associate; but no advance had been made on either side, and their actual relation seemed therefore to furnish no just ground of offence to either party. In this posture of things, and shortly after I had given an evening party to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited. I received and read with infinite surprise the message of Col. Johnson.

I could make no mistake, as to its character, for there was a direct and repeated reference to the large parties, which had been then recently given by Messrs. Branch, and Ingham, and myself. Such a mistake, if it had been one, would have been instantly corrected from the nature of my reply. If the complaint had been of a combination, to effect Maj. Eaton from office, and not to exclude his family from society, the reference to these evening parties would have been idle; and my declaration that I would not permit the President to control the local intercourse of myself and family, would have been instantly met by an explanation, which would have removed the impression from the minds of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Yet we all parted with Col. Johnson with a clear conviction that such a proposition had been made, and feeling as we all did, that indignity had been offered to us, there was, as I believe, no difference of opinion between us as to the course we ought to pursue, if this proposition should be avowed and pressed by the President.

This conversation took place on Wednesday evening, and the rumor of our intended removal soon became general. On the succeeding day, the personal friends of Gen. Jackson interposed and he was awakened to a sense of the impropriety of his projected course. It was then, according to Col. Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham, that the paper spoken of by the Editor of the Globe was prepared. My two colleagues had their interview with the President on the succeeding day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's statement, made from full notes taken at the time, proves no paper was shown to him on that occasion. Owing to a mistake in the communication of the President's wishes to me, I did not see him until the succeeding day (Saturday) and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he seemed to me to be anxious to dispose of the subject as briefly as possible. He spoke of the falsehood of the reports against Mrs. Eaton, of which he said he had sufficient proof, and upon declining to discuss that question, he complained of the injustice of excluding her from society; referred to the large parties given by Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and myself and told me, if he could have been convinced that there was a combination between these gentlemen and myself to exclude her from society, that he would have required our resignations. He immediately added, that he was entirely satisfied that there had been no such combination, and again referred to those large parties, and to the rumors to which they had given rise, as having produced that impression. So far from then suggesting that information had been received from any member of Congress, when I claimed the right of having the names of any persons who had made to him representations unfavorable to my conduct, he still referred to the thousand rumors which had reached him as the origin of such an impression which had been made upon his mind. He showed me no paper—spoke to me of none—intimated to me no terms which he would hereafter require. By his declaration that he did not intend to press the requisition which he had made through Col. Johnson, I considered the object of the interview to be to explain to me the motives

under which he had acted, and to announce the change of his determination. He accompanied this with expressions of personal kindness, which I thought were intended, to soothe the feelings which he must have been conscious of having excited. Still I thought it was improper for me longer to remain in the Cabinet. Admitting that sufficient atonement had been made for the indignity offered by the message sent through Col. Johnson, there was a liability to the recurrence of similar outrage. I believed it, therefore, to be my duty to retire. My friends thought otherwise, and my own sense of what the interests of Georgia at that particular crisis required, induced me to express my feelings.

When at a subsequent period, the controversy occurred between the President and Vice President, I thought I saw in this, the evidence of an intention again to agitate the question, which by the agency of the personal friends of Gen. Jackson, had been before happily repressed. The connection of Mr. Crawford with this controversy, and my own relation to Gen. Jackson, forbade me to take any part in it—and I studiously avoided all interference, except to deprecate Mr. Crawford's publication. I left Washington on the fourth day of April, one day after Maj. Eaton had announced to the President his determination to resign, according to the statement in his (Maj. Eaton's) letter of resignation, and not the slightest intimation was given to me of the intended change in the Cabinet. But when I saw the correspondence between the President and the several Heads of Departments, I could not doubt for a moment how, and by whom the dissolution had been produced. I did not feel at liberty to express my views generally, until my return to Washington should enable me to dissolve my connection with the President; but to a few friends who had the right to understand my actual position, I stated the utter impossibility of my continuance in the Cabinet, unless the President could place the retirement of my colleagues on other grounds than those which I believed to have occasioned it, and such as I could approve. In full view of the speedy dissolution of all connection between the President and myself, I availed myself of the occasion afforded by the kindness of my fellow citizens of Savannah, to do an act of justice to his public conduct, in a question vitally interesting to the people of Georgia. If there be any man who is incapable of understanding, or of appreciating the motive which prompted this act, I cannot envy his feelings, and will not attempt to enlighten his understanding. I returned to this city, had a conversation with the President of which the prominent points are adverted to in my letter of resignation which immediately followed it, and having brought up the public business, which was in arrears, retired from office.

While these occurrences were in progress, Major Eaton, addressed to me a letter, of like import with his first communication to Mr. Ingham. He called upon me to sanction or disavow the statement in the Telegraph that my family had refused to associate with his. I answered by detailing the conversation which had passed between myself and Col. Johnson, and stated that I had subsequently expressed the same views to the President, who had disclaimed any disposition to press this requisition, referring to that which I had previously stated to have been made through Col. Johnson. The Editor of the Globe has published detached sentences of my letter, and has made an important attempt to distort its meaning. The public shall judge of the whole correspondence for themselves. I had no disposition to publish this correspondence. Perfectly satisfied that it would at all times speak for itself and not emulous of reputation to be acquired in such controversies I have resisted the numerous calls which have been made upon me through different journals to give it to the public.

The following statement by Mr. INGHAM is published by the late Attorney General, Mr. BERRIEN, and contains a brief history of all Jackson's difficulties.

On Wednesday, the 27th of January 1830, Col. Johnson of Kentucky, waited on me in the Treasury Department, and after some preliminary conversation in which he expressed his great regret that my family, and that of Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, did not visit Mrs. Eaton, he said that it had been a subject of great excitement with the President, who had come to the determination of having harmony in his cabinet by some accommodation of this matter. He, Col. Johnson was the friend of us all, and had now come at the request of the President to see whether any thing could be done;—who thought that when our Ladies gave parties they ought to invite Mrs. Eaton, and as they had never returned her call, they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way, the President would be satisfied, but unless something was done of this nature, he

had no doubt, indeed he knew, that the President was resolved to have harmony, and would probably remove Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself. I replied to Col. Johnson, that in all matters of official business, or having any connection therewith, I considered myself bound to maintain an open, frank, and harmonious intercourse with the gentlemen I was associated with. That the President had a right to expect the exertion of my best faculties, and the employment of my time in the public service. As to the family of Mr. Eaton, I felt an obligation on me not to say any thing to aggravate the difficulties which he labored under, but to observe total silence and neutrality in relation to the reports about his wife, and to inculcate the same course as to my family, and if any other representations had been made to the President they were false. Having prescribed to myself this rule, and always acted upon it, I had done all that the President had a right to expect. That the society of Washington was liberally organized; there was but one circle, into which every person of respectable character disposed to be social was readily admitted, without reference to the circumstance of birth, fortune or station, which operated in many other places. That we had no right to exert official power to regulate its social intercourse. That Mrs. Eaton had never been received by the society here, and it did not become us to force her upon it; that my family had therefore not associated with her, and they had done so with my approbation, and that the President ought not, for the sake of his own character, to interfere in such matters. But if he choose to exert his power to force my family to visit any body they did not choose to visit, he was interfering with that which belonged to me, and no human power should regulate the social intercourse of my family, by means of official or any other power which I could resist. If I could submit to such control I should be unworthy of my station, and would despise myself.

That it was eminently due to the character of the President to have it known that he did not interfere in such matters, and that the course we had pursued was preservative of his honor and political standing: I had taken my stand on mature reflection, as to what was due to my family, to my friends, and to the Administration, without any prejudice against Major Eaton or his wife, and had fully determined not to change it, whatever might be the consequence.

Col. J. said that he had been requested by the President to have a conversation with the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General also; but, from what I had said, he supposed it would be of no avail. The President had expressed a hope that our families would have been willing to invite Mrs. Eaton to their large parties, to give the appearance of an ostensible intercourse, adding that he was so much excited that he was like a roaring lion. He had heard that the lady of a foreign minister had joined in the conspiracy against Mrs. Eaton, he had sworn that he would send her and her husband home, if he could not put an end to such doings. I replied, that it could be hardly possible that the President contemplated such a step. Col. Johnson replied, that he certainly did; and again remarked that it seemed to be useless for him to see Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien. I told him that each of us had taken our course, upon our own views of propriety, without concert; and that he ought not to consider me as answerable for any but myself. He then proposed that I should meet him at Mr. Branch's, and invite Mr. Berrien, that evening at 7 o'clock; which was agreed to. Col. J. came to my house about 6, and we went up to Mr. Berrien's having first sent for Mr. Branch. On our way to Mr. Berrien's, Col. J. remarked that the President had informed him that he would invite Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, and myself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform us, in the presence of Dr. Ely, of his determination; and if he did not agree to comply with his wishes, he would expect us to send in our resignations. Upon our arrival at Mr. Berrien's Col. J. renewed the subject in presence of him and Gov. Branch, and repeated substantially, though I thought, rather more qualifiedly, what he had said to me. He did not go so much in detail, nor do I recollect whether he mentioned the President's remarks as to the lady above mentioned and Dr. Ely—those gentlemen will better recollect. Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien replied, as unequivocally as I had done, that they would never consent to have the social relations of their families controlled by any power whatever but their own. Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself, went the same evening to a party at Col. Towson's, where a report was current that we were to be removed forthwith of which I had no doubt at the time.

The next morning, Col. J. came to my house, and said that he ought perhaps to have been more frank last evening, and told us positively that the President had finally determined on our removal from office unless we agreed at once that our families should visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their large parties; and that he had made up his mind to designate Mr. Dickens to take charge of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Kendall to take charge of the Navy Department, and would find an Attorney General somewhere. I observed that my course was fixed, and could not be changed for all the offices in the President's gift, and it made no more difference to me than to any other person whom the President designated to take my place. In the evening of the same day, Col. J. called again, and informed me that he had just been with the President, who had drawn up a paper explanatory of what he intended and expected of us; that some of his Tennessee friends had been with him for several hours; that his passion had subsided, and he had entirely changed his ground. He would not insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton; he only wished us to assist in putting down the slanders against her; that he believed her innocent, and he thought our families ought to do what they could to sustain her if they could not visit her; and that he wished to see me the next day.

Col. J. added that the President had been exceedingly excited for several days but was now perfectly calm and mild. The next day I waited on the President, and opened the subject by stating that Col. Johnson had informed me that he wished to see me; to which he assented, and went into a long argument to show how innocent a woman Mrs. Eaton was, and how much she had been persecuted, and mentioned the names of a number of ladies who have been active in this persecution, and that the lady of a foreign minister was also one of the conspirators; adding that he would send her and her husband home, and teach him and his master that the wife of a member of his cabinet was not to be thus treated; that Mrs. Eaton was pure and chaste as Mrs. Donelson's infant daughter, but there was a combination here among a number of ladies, not those of the Heads of Departments, to drive her out of society, and to drive her husband out of office; but he would be cut into inch pieces on the rack, before he would suffer him or his wife to be injured by their vile calumnies; that he was resolved to have harmony in his cabinet, and he wished us to join in putting down the slanders against Mrs. Eaton. I observed to the President that I had never considered it incumbent upon me to investigate the character of Mrs. Eaton; such a service did not in my judgment, come within the scope of my duties to the government; it belonged to society alone to determine such matters. The power of the administration could not change the opinion of the community, even if it could be properly used to control the relations of domestic life in any case. The society of Washington must be the best judges of whom it ought to receive. I regretted the difficulties which Maj. Eaton had labored under, and had felt it to be my duty not to aggravate them. I had intended, on an early day to have had a conversation with him on the subject, with a view to have our social relation defined, but no opportunity had offered, without volunteering one, and it had not been done in that way. The course I have taken was, however, adopted with care, to save his feelings as much as possible, consistently with what was due to my family, & the community with which we are associated. I considered the charge of my family to be a sacred trust, belonging exclusively to myself, as a member of society. The administration had nothing to do with it, more than with that of any other individual, and political power could not be properly exerted over their social intercourse, and it was important to his reputation to have it understood that he did not interfere in such matters. That I was not aware of any want of harmony in the cabinet; I had not seen the slightest symptom of such a feeling in its deliberations, and I was perfectly certain that my official conduct had never been influenced in the slightest degree by a feeling of that nature.

I saw no ground, therefore, for the least change on my part in this respect. To which the President replied, in a changed tone, that he had the most entire confidence in my integrity and capacity in executing the duties of the department, and expressed his perfect satisfaction, in this respect, with my whole conduct; he had never supposed for a moment that my official acts had been influenced in the least degree by any unkind feelings towards Maj. Eaton; and he did not mean to insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton. He had been much excited for some time past, by the combination against her, and he wished

us to aid him in putting down their slanders, adding that she was excluded from most of the invitations to parties; and, when invited, she was insulted; that the lady of a foreign minister before referred to had insulted her at Baron Krutdener's party. I remarked, that some injustice might be done to that lady on that occasion; although she might not choose to associate with Mrs. Eaton, I did not think she intended to insult her; she might have supposed that there was some design, not altogether respectful to herself, in the offer of the attendance to supper of the Secretary of War, whose wife she did not visit, instead of that of the Secretary of State, which, according to the usual practice, she probably considered herself entitled to.

I was present, and saw most of what had happened. She evidently thought herself aggrieved at something, but acted with much dignity on the occasion. I saw no appearance of insult offered to Mrs. Eaton. He replied that he had been fully informed, and knew all about it; and but for certain reasons which he mentioned, he would have sent the foreign Minister before referred to, and his wife, home immediately. After some further conversation on this and other matters, in which I considered the President as having entirely waived the demand made through Col. Johnson, that my family must visit Mrs. Eaton, as the condition for my remaining in office, and in which he expressed himself in terms of personal kindness towards me, I took my leave. He did not show me, or read any paper on the subject.

The public will now, I think, be at no loss to determine upon the true state of the facts of this case. Mr. Ingham's very full statement is taken from notes made at the time, and which were shown to me shortly after they were made. In repeated conversations with Mr. Branch our recollections were found to concur. The transaction was of a nature calculated to awaken all my attention, and to impress itself indelibly upon my memory. I claim no benefit, therefore, from any supposed imperfection of this faculty, and expect to be believed, because I speak the truth. In relation to the statement that the paper drawn up in the handwriting of the President was shown to me, the denial of which I most explicitly repeat, if charity is to perform her holy office in reconciling these conflicting assertions, it is much more easy to believe that the memory of the President may have failed on this occasion. He saw and conversed with various persons on this subject, and has to rely upon his memory for the fact of having shown this paper to different individuals. Each of those individuals is required only to speak for himself. The nature of the transaction was such that it could not have escaped the recollection of either of them.

It was impossible if such a paper had been shown, not to have demanded, and to have persevered in the demand to have the names of the persons, on whose information the requisition was made. No one would have consented to have the conditions on which he should continue in office prescribed to him, on the ground of a combination, the evidence of which rested on mere rumor. An inquiry must have been the consequence, and the transaction could not only have been forgotten by the parties, but would thus have become known to others. I would not myself have retained my office a moment after such a paper was exhibited to me. I will not question the intention of the President to have shown this paper to me, nor his belief that he did so; but that he did not do so, is certain. Those who know me will not doubt the sincerity of this declaration, and an impartial community will, I trust, perceive no sufficient motive to be deduced, either from my character, or the circumstances of this transaction, for the belief of misrepresentation on my part. At any rate, I have discharged my duty by bearing this testimony to the truth. I know to what it subjects me; but I rely upon the discernment and the integrity of my countrymen, and will abide the result.

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
Washington, July 22, 1831

The *Courier and Enquirer* gives an account of a magnificent organ built by Edden, recently put up in St. Thomas Church, in New York. Its case 35 feet high, 18 1-2 feet wide, and 11 feet deep. It has 28 stops, 3 sets of keys, and a pedal bass. It contains 1700 pipes, the largest of which is 22 feet long, and 21 by 18 inches in calibre; and the tone of this superb instrument is pronounced equal to that of any organ in the United States. It is the largest ever made in this country.

In Milton, a few days since, a child of Mr. Jabez Sumner, two years old, was discovered playing with the tail of a live Rattle snake; Mrs. S. succeeded in killing the snake before the child had sustained any injury from it. It had six rattles. A snake with twelve rattles was killed in the same town last week.

The U. S. Gazette offers on the part of the Pennsylvania Fire Company, a premium of \$150 for the best plan of an improved fire engine.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. Jonathan Page of Brunswick, and was organized by choosing Hon. THOMAS FILLERBROWN of Winthrop, Chairman, and PARKER SHELTON of Gardiner, and JEREMIAH BROOKS, of York, Secretaries.

On the motion of Mr. Holmes, a committee consisting of two from each county, was chosen to prepare resolutions. The following were the committee.

York, John Holmes, Ellis B. Usher. Cumberland, Moses Hall, Enoch Harrington. Lincoln, David C. Magoun, Barker Neal. Kennebec, Isaac Britton, Thomas Pierce. Oxford, Nathaniel Benner, J. S. Barrows. Somerset, Ebenezer Hutchinson, Nathaniel Deering. Hancock, Joseph Bryant. Penobscot, Edward Smith, Amos Roberts.

On the motion of Mr. Evans, it was voted, that a committee appointed by the gentlemen present from the several counties, equal to twice the number of Senators to which each county is entitled in the Legislature, for the purpose of reporting to the Convention a candidate to be supported for the office of Governor at the approaching election. The following gentlemen were appointed—

York—Nathaniel Hobbs, John A. Burleigh, John Spring, John A. Morrill, John Frost, Thomas Wentworth.

Cumberland—Josiah S. Little, Ebenezer Webster, Jr. Moses Quimby, Toppan Robie, Jabez C. Woodman, John Chute, Jonathan Page, Robert R. Kendall.

Lincoln—Oliver Herriek, Wm. Garcelon, Aaron Dwinall, Jacob Robinson, David C. Magoun, William Frost, John Thompson, Barker Neal.

Kennebec—Wm. Clark, Col. John Marston, John S. Blake, Col. Samuel Butterfield, Johnson Lunt, Jr. Elijah Robinson.

Oxford—Gen. Levi Hubbard, Geo. French, Charles Whitman, John L. Eastman.

Somerset—Samuel Searle, Thomas J. Copeland, Eben. S. Phelps, Eben. Hutchinson.

Penobscot—Joseph Smith.

Hancock—Joseph Bryant.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

Met agreeably to adjournment

The Committee designated to report Resolutions, reported the following—which, after some remarks in their support, by Hon. Geo. Evans, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that we have no confidence in the wisdom or integrity of the federal administration.

It has servilely surrendered to Great Britain the Colonial trade, leaving to her discretion to impose discriminating duties—enabling her to encourage importations into her northern colonies, to be exported thence to the West Indies, and in permitting the importation of articles into her colonies in British vessels which are denied to American—thereby throwing the whole carrying trade into her hands.

It has recalled from the Court of St. Petersburg an able, faithful and popular minister, and substituted one so utterly unfit, that it was made a condition of his acceptance that he might stay where he pleased, and in pursuance of this unconstitutional stipulation he has remained in England, receiving the outfit and emolument of a minister to Russia.

It has obtained a decision of the question of our North Eastern Boundary, favorable to N. York, highly injurious to the interests of the United States and at a sacrifice of the rights of Maine.

Our relations with France have not been improved—those with the Spanish American States have been growing worse and worse, and if we shall have failed in a participation of the Black Sea, it must be ascribed to the inflated folly which pervaded the whole of the negotiation.

It has changed the whole aspect of our foreign affairs, by recalling able and popular ministers, and substituting inexperienced partisans, thereby putting at hazard not only the commercial, but the pacific relations of the United States.

While thus degrading us, and sacrificing our interests abroad, the President of the United States has not been idle nor unsuccessful in disseminating discord and confusion at home.

He has meditated at once a deadly blow at the commerce and liberties of the country, in his determined hostility to the U. S. Bank, which has accomplished the great desideratum of commercial men, a uniform currency—and in attempting as a substitute, a Brokerage, to speculate on the revenues, and purchase the people with their own money.

He has abandoned the southern Indians to the mercy of States, bent on their expulsion or extermination, in contempt of the constitution and the laws and treaties made pursuant to its authority.

He has proposed to divide the Judiciary and thus destroy the influence and efficacy of that ultimate constitutional tribunal.

He has subsidized and corrupted the Press, by rewarding with offices, editors, whose only qualifications were—their devotion to him.

The Post Office Department was de-

signed to infuse information among the people, to enable them to judge of the ability and fidelity of their public agents and to preserve through the medium of elections an equitable, economical and constitutional exercise of the powers of government, but regardless of the design he has perverted it to purposes of profligality, fraud and oppression, destroyed public confidence in its official acts, and rendered its avenues unsafe and corrupt.

He has pursued a proscription as relentless as death; removing faithful, capable and experienced officers, and substituting mere partisans, of no other merit, but that they were devoted to himself. To accomplish this work of desolation, he has created and filled vacancies in the recess of the Senate, nominated to that body persons for high offices, of notoriously vicious characters, appointed others in the recess, who had been justly rejected, and taking advantage of the absence of members, has re-nominated those whom a fuller Senate had, upon a previous nomination, determined unworthy of the trust.

He has upon the most frivolous pretext, waged war against the Vice President, and thus is the public mind agitated and the country degraded, by a personal conflict between the two first executive officers of the government.

He has refused his assent to laws the most necessary and satisfactory, for the most frivolous reasons, and has approved others in defiance of the same reasons.

He is in favor of internal improvements for national objects, reserving it to his unlimited discretion to determine what those objects are—thus making his constitutional scruples, the instruments of party purposes.

He has practiced a palpable duplicity in regard to a tariff for the protection of American manufactures and consequently left 'home industry' and enterprise in perplexing suspense. Professing to be frank, he is always equivocal, affecting candor he is partial and vindictive, and disclaiming and reprobating all party distinctions, it has been his whole policy to build up a party devoted to himself and he has enforced it by a system of "rewards and punishments" unknown to free government and even disclaimed in the most despotism.

His "reform" is rewarding his supporters and punishing others regardless of their respective merits, and his "retrenchment" is a prodigal waste of the public money to sustain himself and friends. His rule of rotation in office is to remove his opposers and retain his friends, without the least regard to the time they may have held their offices.

Notwithstanding he was indulged in selecting a Cabinet of his own partisans or personal friends, yet he very soon became involved with them in a domestic controversy of a very delicate character and because he could not succeed to his mind in establishing or creating a reputation for his protegee, he has dismissed the whole concern and for such a cause as has thrown the government in utter confusion and left the public in agitation and disgust.

He has threatened to send home the minister of a foreign government, with whom our relations were exceeding critical, because the lady of this minister had declined to associate with one whom the moral sense of the community had excluded from respectable society.

Wherefore, it is in the opinion of this Convention that the President is destitute of the requisite qualifications and is utterly unfit for the chief magistracy of the United States.

Resolved, That while we are ready to unite in any man or measure calculated to retrieve us from the present thralldom and disgrace, we look to HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as the one who is to lead the way in restoring harmony, reviving national honor, re-establishing republican principles, encouraging American industry and thus sustaining and perpetuating our liberty and independence.

Resolved, That the doctrine that "a State has a right to resist or annul a law of Congress," is pernicious, factious and dangerous, and that it will be our duty at all times, pointedly and emphatically to reprobate such doctrine and to expose its fallacy, and deprecate its tendency—as fatal to the liberties of the U. S.

Resolved, That a tariff for the protection of American manufactures judiciously regulated and occasionally modified to conform to the varying exigencies of the United States, is essential to our prosperity—that such manufactures afford a home market for the products of agriculture, are in no wise injurious to foreign commerce, furnish employment for our coasting tonnage and will eventually become a primary object of the exporting merchant.

Resolved, That contrary to the most solemn pledges, the Governor of this State has been the servile imitator of the President of the United States in becoming the merest partisan, in surrendering his independence into the hands of party managers and by their dictation in executing the work of proscription with an unsparring, relentless hand.

He has assented to a law to legalize the doings of a former Legislature by virtue of which alone he and his parti-

zans held their power, and has thus become an actor and coadjutor in this solemn legislative farce.

He has approved an act for districting the State, for the election of representatives, grossly fraudulent and unconstitutional, establishing a power in his partisans to govern the State against the will of a decisive majority.

He has given his assent to a law creating vacancies in the offices of President of the Colleges and requiring annual elections and a concurrence of two thirds of the Trustees and Overseers to effect a choice, thereby subjecting our literary institutions to constant fluctuations and the caprices of infatuated minorities, thus sustaining the tyrannical doctrine that the many should be subject to the will of the few.

He is in fine whimsical, capricious and vacillating, destitute of firmness and independence, an instrument to be governed but incapable of governing, professing principles which he never entertained and has never practiced.

The Committee designated to report a suitable candidate for the office of Governor at the approaching election, reported the name of

DANIEL GOODENOW, ESQ. of Alfred. The nomination was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Severance, and after some animated remarks by Mr. Dumont, it was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention have the highest confidence in the talents, uprightness and republicanism of the Hon. DANIEL GOODENOW, of Alfred, and that we recommend him to the People of Maine as a candidate for the office of Governor, every way entitled to their confidence and enthusiastic support.

Mr. GOODENOW signified his acceptance of the nomination in a few pertinent and appropriate remarks.

Voted, That the doings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the National republican papers of the State.

Voted, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Proprietors of the "Christian Chapel" for generously opening it for their accommodation.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

THOMAS FILLERBROWN, Chairman.
PARKER SHELTON, } Secretaries.
JEREMIAH BROOKS, }

The organ of the British party, as expected, attempts to charge upon Mr. Holmes, interference in the late State Convention. The first charge is, Mr. Holmes scoured the State. Answer—He went to Waterville to deliver an oration, the invitation to do which he received nearly a year ago. The second charge is, that he procured the nomination of Mr. Goodenow. Answer—That nomination was effected in a manner which sets interference at defiance. The delegates from all the counties attended by themselves, selected the committee of nomination for themselves, which Committee unanimously reported the name of Mr. Goodenow. The third charge is, it was a packed Convention. Very true, the People packed it with some of the best men there are in the State.

But we shall not be diverted from our arguments by any indirect attacks bro't against Mr. Holmes. We know Mr. Holmes is hated by the Jackson party, because after supporting Crawford, he would not join with Messrs. Chandler, Preble and Ware, in supporting Jackson. If so he had done there would have been no man in Jackson estimation equal to Mr. Holmes. We know also that Mr. Holmes is hated for his celebrated speech on removals, and searching investigation of the frauds committed in the Post-office Department. He has been emphatically toasted as the terror to evil doers,—and no wonder they hate him. But Mr. Holmes is a candidate for no office; and fictitious issues against him are at present of minor importance.

Portland Advertiser.

The organ of the British party this morning has devoted two or three columns to an attack upon Mr. Goodenow, the amount of which is, that Mr. G. is the son-in-law of his father-in-law. How superlatively ridiculous such an argument is, can best be shown by exhibiting it in the smallest possible compass.

Suppose we were seriously to contend that Mr. Smith was unfit for a Governor, because he is a bachelor. Would not the argument have more weight, than that of a marriage connection? Certainly Mr. Goodenow has done more good by marrying, than Mr. Smith by keeping unmarried. To reduce then the Argus argument to a yet smaller compass, it amounts to this, that a bachelor will make a better governor than a married man. But truly this mode of electioneering is small talk.

Port. Advr.

The Jackson party in Michigan is thrown into trouble by the appointment of a minor (not twenty years old) to be Secretary of the Territory. A public meeting of all parties was called in Detroit, at which it was resolved, that the appointment was a violation of the Con-

stitution, and "highly derogatory to the freemen over whom he is thus attempted to be placed;—and that we hold it to be our duty to take prompt measures with a view to his removal from office." A vigorous memorial was also adopted. The President made this appointment, it is said, with a full knowledge of the circumstances, for the express purpose of securing to the father of the boy in his teens, double compensation, by constituting the son his *locum tenens*. 16.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

London papers to the 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th June, have been received at New York. The evening edition of the Journal of Commerce furnishes us with copious extracts. The most important information is the DEATH of MARSHAL DIEBITSCH, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, operating against the Poles. He died suddenly at Kleczewo, the Russian Head Quarters, on the 10th of June.

The *Messenger des Chanceries* contained the following on the death of Marshall Diebitsch:—"The chagrin caused by the dismissal from his command, which immediately preceded this event; joined to his excessive indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors, appears to have occasioned the apoplexy which destroyed him. Marshal Diebitsch partook much of the character and manners of Gen. Blucher. He was rather more capable of combining a plan of tactics; but like Blucher, had the complete manners of a soldier, and an active spirit. He was a great eater, and had the deplorable habit of drinking daily after dinner several bowls of punch, in order as he said to promote digestion, and keep of the cholera morbus. His military operations in Poland were all unfortunate, either from miscalculation or bad execution. It is however, but just to take into account the unforeseen difficulties by which he was assailed, in the first instance by the sudden thaw, and afterwards by the various insurrections, which cut off his communications. At the same time, thwarted by the Russian Generals, who were his secret enemies, and by the Grand Duke Michael, a Prince brave as any other soldier, but incapable of command except upon parade—seeing an extensive conflagration in a part of the empire lighted by his own fault, or, at least, vexed by the failure of his attempts to pass the Vistula, his mind became distracted.—A disposition to apoplexy could not but be increased by so many overwhelming cares, and by the immoderate use of ardent spirits; and the news of his dismissal and the substitution in his place of the Russian Paskewitch is said to be the perfect contrast of his predecessor, reserved, cool, and sober. He has hitherto only distinguished himself by his conduct against the Persians, as Diebitsch was only known by his campaign against the Turks. There is every reason to believe that Paskewitch, as well as his predecessor, will find in the Poles very different warriors from the Asiatics.

Hon. Isaac Hill, Cow-hided by Hon. Timothy Upham.—So the story goes.—The Boston Transcript of last evening contains the following paragraph:—

"We learn from a passenger in the stage-coach, that the Hon. Isaac Hill was attacked yesterday, whilst coming out of the Court House at Exeter by Gen. Timothy Upham, who applied to Mr. Hill's shoulders some round doz. of lashes with a raw cow-hide. We give the story as it was related to us, and vouch for nothing. We understand that the lookers on did not interfere and that the only observation made by any one, was the remark of a White Mountain drover, who, observed, drily, 'Well, now, that beats nature, the General has licked ALL New Hampshire.'"

What a pity Jack Downing had not been there; it might have saved the New Hampshire Senator much pain, and newspaper publishers a great deal of ink.—Reader.

Mr. Mumford, editor of the New York Standard, a thorough going Jackson paper, speaks in the following gentlemanly and loving manner of Major Noah, another Jackson rewarded editor:

"Mordecai Molasses Manassah Noah is a mercenary turncoat, a perjured villain, a base coward, and an irreclaimable liar."

Major Noah is believed to be the better man of the two.

Remarkable Coincidence.—A boy fifteen years old, whose name was James Monroe Adams, died at Medfield, Mass. on the afternoon of the 4th of July last, about the same hour that the distinguished person for whom he was named died at New York.

The orator and statesman, Fisher Ames, also died on the anniversary of our national independence, in 1808.

The following clever toast was drunk at Northampton on the 4th inst.—Martin Van Buren—That spotless patriot, who with a SINGLE eye to his country's interest, and with TWO to his own.

Montgomery Healy, of Peacham, Vt. shot himself for love on the 6th inst.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 16.

STATE ELECTION—MONDAY SEPT. 12.
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DANIEL GOODENOW.

OXFORD COUNTY.
JOHN TURNER,
JAMES OSGOOD, } SENATORS.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
HENRY RUST.

REGISTER OF DEEDS FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT
ZADOC LONG.

FOR THE SENATE,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NOAH HINKLEY,
JOSEPH S. JEWETT,
PHINEAS VARNUM,
SILAS BLAKE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.
JONATHAN G. HUNTON,
ELIAH SCAMMAN,
TIMOTHY BOUTELLE.

SOMERSET COUNTY.
DANIEL STEWARD, JR.,
MILFORD P. NORTON.

The Jackson papers are charged to the muzzle with scurrilous and abuse of Mr. Goodenow, Mr. Holmes and the National Republican party—we expected it; they never fail to make a liberal use of slang when reason and argument fail them—a dilemma in which they are often placed; but still they urge no particular objection against Mr. Goodenow—they are forced to acknowledge that he is a worthy and estimable man, although they insist that he is not the man they want for Governor. The Argus gives as the principal reason of his unfitness, "that he is not a democratic republican," a great fault undoubtedly with the conductors of that patriotic paper, but we like him all the better for it. The people of Maine have had a fair trial of rulers of this stamp, and they have no wish to repeat the experiment.

The County Convention held at this place on Tuesday last, was very respectfully attended, notwithstanding the rain. We were very much pleased, to see the Convention composed of the real "Workingmen"—men who earn their bread by the "sweat of their brow"—men who are not office seekers, or office holders, but those who have the good of the people at heart, and who will stand forth to assert and maintain their rights, as freemen of a now free country. We hope that no true friend to his country, or to himself, as an individual of the community, will fail of being at his post, and using all commendable means to put down those now in power, and to elevate men to office who will rule for the good of the whole people. From the accounts which we have already received from all parts of the State, we have reason to rejoice at the prospect before us—at the high probability of our State being restored to its former respectable standing. From what we can learn respecting the Jackson nomination of Senators for this County, we think there could not have been a worse one for their party. If the Republicans of this County do their duty they need not fear as to the result of the election of our Senators, Treasurer, and Register of Deeds. We will say then, let every man do his duty. Be active, vigilant, and rest not, thinking the enemy is at rest, but be true to your principles, and the victory is yours.

The Western Tiller says that Peach Trees continue to be in a more healthy state and yield much better upon grass land than upon that which is tilled. The trees upon grass land will bear when those upon the tillage land will not. The article says, "I shall not pretend to theorize on these phenomena, but the inference appears natural that we may have overdoctored the trees, as is sometimes the case with a learned physician in curing diseases incident to human nature." Will not some of our farmers inform us whether the above case will not apply to apple or other fruit trees.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Agreeably to notice, delegates from the several towns and plantations in the County of Oxford, met at the new meeting house in Norway Village on Tuesday the 9th inst. and being called to order by Francis Keyes Esq. organized by choosing Simon Waters, President, and Benj. Barker, Secretary.

A Committee was then chosen to receive and examine the credentials of members, who reported that seventeen towns were represented, and that the number of Delegates was twenty-nine—viz.

Nathaniel Bennett Esq.	Norway.
David Noyes Esq.	
John Halsey	
Isaac C. Abbott	Fryeburg.
Thomas Hill	
James Longley	Paris.
Benj. Barker, Hiram.	
Jonathan Holman, Dixfield.	
Timothy Hutchinson,	Albany.
Parsons Haskell	
Moses Merrill	
Benj. Poor	Andover.
John T. Peabody	
Warren Coffin	Gilead.
Abel Houghton	
Theodore Stone	Waterford.
Moses Kilgore	
John C. Chandler	Lovell.
Benj. Webber	
Isaac Eastman	Sweden.
Simon Waters	Livermore.
Israel Washburn	
Francis Keyes, Rumford.	
Joseph Barrows, Hebron.	
S. Waite	Oxford.
H. R. Webber	
Nathaniel Shaw Jr.	Buckfield.
Albert D. White	
Isabed Bonney, Turner.	

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for two candidates for the Senate, and other County officers to be recommended to the people for the ensuing election for their support; whereupon the following persons were selected, viz:

Gen. JOHN TURNER	for Senators.
JAMES OSGOOD Esq.	
HENRY RUST Esq.	for County Treasurer.
ZADOC LONG,	for Register of Deeds for the Eastern District.

The following resolutions prepared and reported by a committee chosen for that purpose, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved,—That the administration of Andrew Jackson is a great departure from the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Adams, and is wholly subversive of that salutary policy under which these United States have attained so eminent a degree of happiness and prosperity.

Resolved,—That if there were no other causes of opposition to Samuel E. Smith (and they are numerous) we find sufficient ground of objection not only in his unrelenting proscription, but in his fixed determination to bring all the measures of the State Administration in aid of the ruinous policy of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved,—That we have full confidence in the talents, integrity and republican character of DANIEL GOODENOW Esq. and that we most cordially recommend him to the Electors of Oxford County, as a candidate for Governor of the State, to be supported at the approaching election.

Resolved,—That having like confidence in the talents, integrity and Republican character of General John Turner, and James Osgood Esq. of Fryeburg, we recommend them to the Electors of Oxford District, as candidates for the Senate, to be supported at the approaching election.

Resolved,—That Henry Rust Esq. be recommended as a candidate for County Treasurer.

Voted,—That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Oxford Observer and other Republican papers in the State.

SIMON WATERS, President.
BENJ. BARKER, Secretary

Norway, Aug. 9th 1831.

N. B. The members of the Convention from the Western District will meet in their own District and nominate a candidate for Register of Deeds.

THE FIRST VICTORY.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—Returns sufficient have been received from the late election in this Territory, to render it certain that Mr. Wing, the National Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, is elected by an overwhelming vote. Three candidates were run: Mr. Dexter, by the Anti-masons, and Mr. Williams, by the Jacksonians. The Jackson candidate is distanced by both of the others. It is thought Mr. Wing will have a majority of all the votes given. We congratulate our friends in the Territory on this result. The election of Mr. Wing is peculiarly gratifying under the circumstances, inasmuch as it has been effected against the united efforts of all the Office holders in that region.—[Buffalo Journal.]

To those who are laboring with us in the great American cause, the above news must be exceedingly cheering.—Jacksonism is in low repute in Michigan when it cannot be sustained by the whole energy of the general government, aided by British influence. British gold and Treasury pay, we are credibly informed, were expended in great profusion just before the election, but all in vain:—the people triumphed. Michigan will now be ably and faithfully represented. Two years ago, the Jackson party had a majority there, and Mr. Wing, the then delegate, was displaced to make room for his Jackson opponent, John Biddle.—That majority has become a small minority. Surely "the Campbells are coming."—[Hartford Review.]

A Treat, A Treat!—Occasionally on a foggy day like the present, we amuse ourselves in looking over the files of the Argus, or in other words, the "organ of the British party," which we always keep at our elbow. For the last few weeks, we have been quoting the U. S. Telegraph, and the members of the late Cabinet. We quoted them as Jackson authorities, and as recognized organs of "the genuine democratic party;" but the Argus no longer admits them into "the democratic" family, and now denounces their assertions as "Federal lies." In this dilemma we must resort to the "luminaries of their party;" and show the manner in which they have been labelled "genuine Republicans." And first we quote a few toasts given in this town on the 4th of March, 1829.

"By Robert P. Dunlap, Esq. 3d Vice President.—The United States Telegraph—A pillar of Strength in the temple of republicanism."

"The new Cabinet—Composed of men who will devote their talents to the service of the public; unlike those of the last, they will not neglect their duties; and spend their time in travelling for electioneering purposes."

"This was one of the regular toasts; and was drunk by the whole company."

"By Hon. J. C. Churchill.—The members of the new Cabinet—For their talents integrity and republican principles, they deserve and enjoy the entire confidence of the democratic party."

"What have we here! a sentiment from a now Clerk in the Secretary's office delivered at Brunswick! It would seem as if this man was prophet, and spoke a of the present day."

"Gen. Duff Green—The faithful sentinel on the watchtower of liberty. He has fearlessly exposed the corruptions of an intriguing coalition, and has received the reward he so richly merits."

The Argus of March 17, 1829, says, "We look at the Cabinet with unmixed pleasure." Indeed.

At the Augusta celebration the following was drunk as the 13th regular toast.

"The new Cabinet—Composed of able and enlightened Statesmen—the uniform and undeviating supporters of republican principles."

A quantum sufficit for this evening's supper table! This U. S. Telegraph and the members of the Cabinet so loftily lauded, are now playing high pranks with "the Republican party."

We ask these gentlemen who then took them as oracles, to do so even now. For ourselves we take no part in these family quarrels. We look on not with "unmixed," but with mixed pleasure,"—delighted with the force of the Kilkenny cats, but regretting that the highest functionaries of State are its actors.

Portland Advertiser.

Intelligence from every part of the State, in regard to the coming election, is certainly of a cheering nature to the lovers of correct principles and good government. We hear from all quarters that the moderate and unprejudiced of the Jackson party are indignant at the vile proceedings of the majority of the last legislature in the classification of towns and apportionment of representatives: and are expressing their feelings in strong and decided language.—We have now a letter before us from an intelligent farmer who lives in a district fashioned to the wishes of the Jackson managers, so as to embrace a majority of Jackson voters, which says, "we have a good prospect of a contrary result at the Representative election, from that anticipated by the committee who framed our district." We have always believed that the yeomanry of Maine, were too high minded and independent to submit to such management, and we trust that they will confirm this belief at the approaching election. Portland Advertiser.

A correspondent requests us to suggest to the friends of Mr. CLAY throughout the Union—to the members of the National Republican Convention, and to the People of the United States generally, WILLIAM WIRT, of Maryland, as a suitable candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. The people's ticket will then be Clay and Wirt: they are worthy the confidence and support of their fellow citizens and will command the respect of all true Americans.—Alex. Gaz.

The Workingmen yesterday nominated as their candidates for Senators from this county, Charles B. Smith of Portland; Gen. John Perley, of Bridgton; John H. Bartlett, of Poland; and John A. Dunning, of Brunswick.

Advertiser of 9th inst.

During a late thunder storm in Northampton, a wagon with 2 horses, containing eight men, started from Hatfield meadows, and had just entered the village, when the horses were struck dead by the lightning, and the eight men escaped uninjured.

The Anti Masons will hold a meeting in Hallwell on the 23d of August for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Anti-Mason National Convention which is to be held at Baltimore in September.

On our first page will be found Mr. Berrien's letter to the public.

A GREAT BARGAIN!!



THE noted Stand for Trade, situated one mile and a half west of Norway Village, at the conjunction of the North and West Stage routes, consisting of a convenient STORE, POTASH, apparatus and out-buildings. Also, a convenient HOUSE, Stable, and half an acre of LAND.—The whole or any part of said property will be sold cheap. The Stock in the Store may be had likewise.

A credit will be given on the sale of the above. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the stand.

WM. PINGREE.

Norway, July 25.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold, all the Right in Equity which WILLIAM PINGREE has to redeem his Farm in Norway with buildings thereon, containing about forty acres, and is mortgaged to Aaron Wilkins of Norway, for one hundred dollars. The said farm will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of William Pingree in Norway, on Saturday the twentieth day of August next, at four o'clock P. M.

H. W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.

Norway, July 18, 1831.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate settlement; and those whose notes and accounts have been standing a long time are hereby notified that unless payment is made by the 20th day of August next, their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.

JONATHAN B. SMITH.

Norway July 18, 1831.

TO FARMERS.

WANTED

1500 Yds. Raw Wool FLANNEL.
1000 do. Cotton and Wool do.
1000 do. TOW CLOTH.
together with 5 or 600 Pcs. Wool Footings, Long Stockings, Mittens, &c. to complete a contract, for which Dry Goods at fair prices will be given in exchange.

Said articles must be furnished in all the months of August and September. Apply to

H. G. CARTER,

No. 9, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland, who has constantly on hand every description of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Aug. 12, 1831.

2m9

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE

WILL hold their annual meeting at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, on Tuesday, the sixth of Sept. at 10 o'clock A. M.—An address will be delivered in the Meeting-house; the procession will move from the society's room at 12 o'clock M. escorted by a band of music.

The board of Trustees and Overseers, the Medical Faculty and the officers of Bowdoin College, gentlemen of the profession and others friendly to the cause of scientific knowledge are invited to join the procession.

The Standing Committee of the society will meet at the same place on Monday, the 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Per order,

BENJA. D. BARTLETT, Rec'g. Sec'y.

Bath, August 4th, 1831.

The design of the addresses of this society being to bring the public to a more thorough acquaintance with the profession and the relation they stand in to society, and so to enter into the details and technicalities of medical science—it is hoped that all who feel desirous of promoting correct practice and scientific attainments, both male and female, will attend.

A SPECULATION.

Something curious, and worthy attention.

FROM the great success attending the last Club, S. J. SYLVESTER, Licensed Lottery Broker, 130 Broadway, N. York, respectfully submits the following plan to his friends in this section of the country.

The New York Lottery, Extra class, No. 18, will be drawn 21st September. 36 Numbers—6 drawn ballots. The chief prizes of \$50,000, \$40,000, \$30,000, 20,000, \$10,000, 5,880 &c. It is the intention of S. J. Sylvester to club 25 pack's. Whole tickets, 300 300 35 do. halves, 420 210 40 do. quarters, 480 120

Tickets 620 at \$16 \$10,080 100 shares, at \$100 80, 10,980 630 tickets must draw \$4240 100 shares, each \$42 80, 3280. Deducting \$4280 from \$10,980, leaves \$5-800, divided into 120 shares, the greatest possible loss will be \$58 each share.

It is certain the Tickets will draw more than the above named sum, but this amount is mentioned as they cannot bring less. To those who remit \$58 in notes or prizes, a regular certificate of each package and combination numbers will be forwarded. The Tickets will be lodged in the Bank 'till after the drawing, and the prize money immediately divided among the shareholders. Such a chance seldom occurs to obtain the splendid capitals. The plan has met with so much approbation in New York and Philadelphia, that already 43 shares have been taken.

Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, will, with each certificate, give a guarantee for the payment of all the prizes.

S. J. Sylvester begs to remark to those who do not know him, that he has permission to refer to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre; and also, if required, give the names of the first houses throughout the United States and the Canadas. Many will not wish to risk so much, S. J. Sylvester has therefore for sale in the same scheme, whole tickets \$16, halves \$8, quarters \$4. All letters by mail, meet the same attention as on personal application, if addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER New-York.

N. B.—There are good Schemes drawing every Wednesday, in New-York. Those of my distant patrons wishing to adventure 5, 10, 20 dollars, or upwards, may depend on having tickets remitted by forwarding their orders by mail. Address as above.

Sylvester's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and New York Price Current, published every Wednesday evening, will be sent gratis for 12 months to all who deal with Sylvester. In addition to the above, it contains Prices of Stocks, Bank Note Table, Official Schemes and Drawings, together with a variety of miscellaneous matter.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 29 Gold street, New-York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. &c. They have lately completed series of founts from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as being very superior articles. The following are their prices, (uniform with other foundries,) 6 months credit, or 7 1/2 per cent. discount for cash.

Six line Pica and all larger,	23
Canon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
Pica and English,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Burgois,	46
Brevier,	58
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90
Agate,	116
Pearl,	140
Diamond,	200

All other articles of the Type Foundry in proportion. William Hager & Co. cast their book founts of a metal much higher than the kind commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

They are agents for the sale of the "Washington Printing Press," invented by Rust, and for the "Smith Press," made by R. Hoe & Co. The following are the prices, 6 months credit, of both kinds.

Medium,	\$250	Imperial No. 1,	\$250
Super Royal,	240	Do. do. 2,	260
		Do. do. 3,	275

New York, March 2d, 1831

To the Honorable Justices of our Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Paris, within and for our County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1831.

THE Petition of Jacob Gibbs of Livermore in said County, Esquire, and Sarah Gibbs his wife, Benjamin Winslow of said Livermore yeoman, and Triphena Winslow his wife, Ebenezer Hinds of said Livermore housewright, and Anna Hinds his wife, Perez Ellis of Hartford in said County yeoman, and Polly Ellis his wife, humbly shew that they are interested with sundry persons to them unknown in the following tract or parcel of Land, to wit:—the westerly part of lot numbered one hundred and sixty-two in said Livermore, being all that part of said lot which is situated west of the town road which passes through said lot.

The said Jacob Gibbs being seized of one undivided seventh part of said premises in his right, the said Jacob Gibbs and Sarah Gibbs of one undivided seventh part in her right—the said Benjamin Winslow and Triphena Winslow of one undivided seventh in her right—the said Ebenezer Hinds and Anna Hinds of one undivided seventh part in her right—the said Perez Ellis and Polly Ellis of one undivided seventh part in her right—that your petitioners are desirous to hold and enjoy their part or share in said estate in severalty.—They therefore pray that your Honors would order partition thereof to be made and their said parts or shares set off and divided from the rest agreeably to the laws of the State in such case made and provided, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

By REUEL WASHBURN, their Attorney.
Copy, Attest R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS. . . .

Court of Common Pleas, June Term A.D. 1831
ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same by publishing a copy of said petition and of this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively, in some public newspaper printed in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court which is to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the fourth Tuesday of September next, that all persons interested may appear at said Court and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true Copy.
Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, PLANTATION NO. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident proprietors or owners of Land in Plantation No. 8, County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills in said Plantation No. 8, committed to the undersigned Collector to collect for the year A. D. 1830, in several sums following, viz:

Names of proprietors when known,	No. of Lots	No. of Acres	Value	Plant & Copy Tax	Deficient high way tax for 1829
James F. Bragg,	8	10 100 39	65	cts.	cts.
Joshiah Brown,	6	1 50 12 50	29 1 31		
South half do.					
William Sawin,	7	18 100 10	23 1 9		
Unknown,	10	13 100 10	23 2 98		
do.	7	17 100 15	85		
John Farrington,	8	9 45 15	35 8 53		
Oliver D. Lord,	6	1 50 12 50	29 1 30		
North half do.					
Salmon Dyke,	9	12 100 23	53		

Unless said taxes and all necessary charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Wednesday the 30th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said Land will then be sold at Public Vendue as will discharge the same, at the school house in district No. two in Plantation No. 8.

JOHN REED, Collector of Plantation No. 8, June 6, A. D. 1830.

GOING! GOING!!

CASH!!!

ON Saturday the 20th inst. to the highest bidder, all the Household FURNITURE and Farming Tools, that the subscriber may then have on hand, together with a quantity of Lumber, old Iron, Sleigh, Hand-Cart, Casks, Boxes, Chest-wooden Clock, one 3 years old Colt, 2 young COWS, 1 shoat Swine, some fire Wood, Provisions, &c. &c. articles too numerous to particularize.

Sale to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Store formerly occupied by Ichabod Bartlett in Norway Village.

THOMPSON HALL.
Norway Aug. 3, 1831.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS School will commence on the 12th of September next, under the instruction of Mr. JONAS JOHNSON from Bowdoin College. Mr. Instruction will be given in all the English branches usually taught in public schools, and in the Ancient and Modern Languages. From the high recommendations which Mr. Johnston has produced, the Prudential Committee feel a confidence in recommending the school to their fellow-citizens, and flatter themselves that it will receive a liberal share of patronage.

Terms—\$2 per quarter for English Studies; and \$2.50 for the Languages.

Board in the vicinity in respectable families, \$1 per week.

DAVID DENISON,
DAVID HOPKINSON,
JASON SHERMAN,
SPENCER CLARKE,
R. W. FREEMAN.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of Instruction in this Institution will commence, Providence permitting, on Wednesday the 17th day of August next.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.
July 21, 1831.

POETRY.

THE GREY MARE THE BETTER HORSE.

In days of yore, I've somewhere read,
A country squire, from cities bred,
Liv'd quite remote from noise and strife,
And all he wanted was a wife:
He to a lass did soon impart
The ardent wishes of his heart;
The maiden now the flame returns,
And each with equal ardor burns;
Her father, too, gave his consent,
And to the church they straightway went,
When all was joy and merriment.
The honeymoon was scarcely past,
When ma'am began to show her taste
For routs and riots, noise and strife,
Which made spouse weary of his life.
He to her father straightway went,
And told him all his discontent.

The old man listen'd—paus'd awhile,
And thus he answer'd with a smile:
"Son, if the world you did but know,
You'd think it wrong to argue so;
Look where you will, in every stage
Of this degenerate, wicked age,
Whether in high or lower life,
Each man is govern'd by his wife;
If you believe not what I say,
We'll prove it in the following way:
Five horses in my stable stand,
As good as any in the land;
One hundred eggs, to bear them part,
I'll likewise put into a cart;
With these the country you shall trace,
And walk about each town and place,
Strictly inquire at every house,
Who is it governs—man or spouse?
At every house where 'tis contest
The man is master, leave a beast;
But where the wife is mistress—see
To leave an egg, and if it be
The hundred eggs are sooner spent,
To take my daughter I'm content."

The son departs. First house in sight
He visited in merry plight;
But there he found 'twas all uproar,
"You lubber go and open the door!"
He left an egg, and then proceeded,
Fretting he had so ill succeeded.
With this ill luck he travel'd o'er
Some twenty towns, I think, or more;
Now where a stately mansion stood,
Hither, our carter quickly rode:
And soon alighting at the gate,
Inquired for the master straight.
The gentleman was yet in bed,
But to the lady was he led;
When seated, he without much force
Of compliments, began discourse:
"To ask a question 's all I want,
And beg that you will deign to grant
A faithful answer, 'tis to know
Whether your husband rules or no?"

An answer soon the lady had,
Which made our squire's heart full glad.
"Why, Sir, I'm not ashamed to say,
My husband always I obey."
The husband came, and being seated,
The business was again repeated;
And after compliments were paid,
Confirm'd each word his wife had said.
Our hero without saying more,
Took both his friends unto the door,
And begg'd they'd take without much words,
The best horse which his team affords;
A black one struck the husband's fancy;
But then it did not please his Nancy;
She urg'd with energetic force,
"The grey mare was the better horse."
The husband many reasons gave,
Why he the black horse wish'd to have;
But nought would do, ma'ma had her way,
And in a passion did she say—
"You shall have that!"—"Well," said the man,
"You'll please yourself, do all I can;
Since't must be so,"—"Stop," says the squire,
"Instead of that, I must desire
You'll take an egg, and I of course
Must travel homeward with my horse;
For now I see through out their lives,
All men are govern'd by their wives!"

From the N. E. Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN—in the last number of the New England Farmer, page 1, your correspondent Mr. J. S. Palmer of Peterboro', New York, directs that trees should be cut when the sap is up, if it is desirable that the stumps should sprout, and observes "that most of our forest trees do not produce sprouts or suckers from the stumps or roots if cut in winter."

This, Sir, is directly opposed to all my observations and experience on the subject. Having woodland from which I have cut annually, for several years from twenty, to fifty cords of wood, it has been my practice to have it cut at the time and in the manner that would best insure a strong and vigorous growth of sprouts. To effect this purpose I never allowed a tree to be cut till after the autumnal frosts have caused the leaves to fall, and the sap to descend to the roots, nor later in the vernal season than the middle of April. The manner of cutting is to leave the stumps nearly on a level with the surface of the ground, from which, the suckers are much more strong and vigorous, and less liable to be injured by high winds, than a growth from stumps cut twelve or fifteen inches high, as is the practice of some.

Pursuing this course I have never been disappointed, and have now on land, from which trees were cut in the midst of winter, a growth of sprouts of the most vigorous and promising appearance.

In a community where fuel is an expensive article, every proprietor of woodland should manage it in such a way, as not only to be profitable to himself, but, as shall preserve the growth for the generation to come.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lynnfield, July 23, 1831 J. NEWHALL.

A FAIRY LAND.—The streams in the Huron country, says the Rochester Advertiser, glide over pebbles of cornelian, topaz, jasper, agate, opal, and quartz, and are as pure as crystal. They are cool enough for drinking in the hottest days in August. The great lead mines are in the southern part of this district. They have been wrought but three

years, by comparatively few persons, and under every possible disadvantage; yet nearly thirty million pounds of lead have been made there. Only about a mile square of surface has not yet been opened, & from this thirty millions more might be extracted, without opening a new mine. The whole of the lead district occupies a surface of one hundred miles square, including, however, a district of copper ore about twenty miles long, and four or five broad. The climate is fine and pure, and the soil of the prairies is admirable for grain. Among the curiosities is a sort of vegetable compass, the "rosin weed," from the position of whose leaves it is said that the north and south points can be ascertained.

From the Essex Gazette.

Main Point Creek, Fayette Co. Ohio July 3d, 1831.

MR. THAYER—Having received numerous letters of inquiry, relative to the prospects Ohio holds out to the citizens of New England to emigrate, I wish to give through the medium of your paper, a practical illustration of them. My brother the Rev. J. W. Eastman and family, arrived at this place from Reading, Mass., on the 2d ultimo. Within a month after his arrival, he received a call to settle over a church at New-Petersburg, Highland County, containing one hundred and fifty communicants. His son is appointed preceptor of Hillsborough Academy. His daughter has been three weeks engaged in a School, at eleven dollars per month; and another young lady, who came with him, will commence school keeping in a few days. A medical gentleman who accompanied them, has located himself in a pleasant village with no competitor within nine miles.

We are much in want of Mechanics of all kinds; and the ingenuity of the "Universal Yankee nation," as John Randolph calls New-England, makes her citizens peculiarly welcome amongst us. But above all, the fertility of our soil, holds out an inducement to the young and enterprising to visit our western world, especially those who have a fortune to build for themselves.

Yours respectfully,
E. F. EASTMAN.

The Mormons.—We learn from the Painesville, (Ohio) Gazette, that this infatuated people are again in motion. In their own cant phrase, "they are going to inherit the promise of God to Abraham and his seed." Their destination is some indefinite spot on the Missouri river, they say about 1500 miles distant. About 80 of them have recently been ordained, and some have gone, others are about going, two and two, part by the western rivers, and part by land, to their distant retreat, far away from the cheering voice of civilized man. Those who have disposed of their property go now, and such as have property, are making market for it so eagerly as often to disregard pecuniary interests, and are to follow with all convenient despatch. They still persist in their power to work miracles. They say they have often seen them done—the sick are healed—the lame walk—the devils are cast out—and these assertions are made by men heretofore considered rational men.

NOVELTY.—The following novel toast was drunk at a celebration in New Haven of the late national anniversary.—General Jackson commands all
Mrs. Eaton rules all
Office-seekers approve of all
The tariff want all
Trade and commerce suffer all
The nullifiers threaten all
Fence men grasp at all
The new converts get all
Uncle Sam pays all
Honest men are obliged to bear all
If God has not pity on all
The Devil will take all
Another.

A SKETCH OF THE TIMES.

The President cares for nothing
His 'unit' is reduced to nothing
Van Buren has done worse than nothing
Public officers are removed for nothing
Honor & honesty are esteem'd as nothing
Rogues & sycophants thrive with nothing
Whole-hog Jackson men stick at nothing
The administration is crumbling to nothing
God made every thing from nothing
God grant we are not all reduced to nothing

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—The Richmond Enquirer, a Jackson paper, publishes a rumor, probably a feeler—that Mr. Van Buren will, while Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, go over to Paris with powers plenipotentiary. The pay would be two years out-fits and two years salary—\$36,000.—Let Mr. Van Buren alone for looking out for himself. But if this has been intended as a FEELER, public opinion has been so much shocked by the proposal, that we think President Jackson will not risk the measure.

PHILADELPHIA TOAST.—"Hon. John Randolph; may he speedily return, as it costs the nation \$9000 per annum to keep him in physic."

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course in studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REGISTRATIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be;—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.

CAUTION.

AN attempt is making to give currency to a spurious Composition called JEWETTS PILLS, on the strength of the high reputation of the genuine article which has been so extensively used and so universally esteemed for the last three years.

The genuine Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific are prepared from the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and are not the formula of any Physician of this country.—The spurious Pills profess to be prepared from a receipt of a late Physician in New-Hampshire, of the same name, &c. and on the strength of this alone, an effort is made to introduce a spurious article totally dissimilar from the genuine!

These Pills are an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Headache, Costiveness, Piles, weakness of the limbs, loss of appetite, dizziness, &c.

NEW CERTIFICATES

That the public may judge of the high reputation of this article the following Certificates, (which among others have been voluntarily presented within the last three days) are offered for their perusal.

Certificate of Mr. Joseph Kimball.

The subscriber has heretofore been much afflicted with Jaundice, connected with dyspepsia, attended with pain in the forehead, general weakness an insupportable faintness, heart burn, and a great irregularity in the bowels, which complaints continued to increase for nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies, designed to relieve them. A few months since I made a trial of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills (prepared by H. Plumley). The Relief they afforded was immediate. I continued the medicine until I had taken three boxes, during which time my strength steadily increased and I now enjoy a state of health far above what I had experienced for many years.

(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL.
Boston, September 16,

Certificate of Dr. A. S. Grenville

Having the most satisfactory evidence of the medical qualities, and highly salutary operation of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, (prepared by H. Plumley), in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Disease of the Liver, &c. I would confidently recommend their use to those who may be afflicted with the above class of complaints, as an invaluable remedy.

(Signed)
Cambridgeport, September 16, 1827.]
A. S. GRENVILLE.

Certificate of Dr. Baunlin.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baunlin, a graduate in medicine at the University of Gottingen, now a practitioner of high celebrity in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of Disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine.

(Signed)
CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN, M. D.

The genuine Pills, marked and distinguished as above, are for sale by ASA BARTON, Agent, for the Proprietor, who has also for sale Jewett's Bitters, and Stomach Plasters, with a general assortment of Family Medicines. Norway Aug. 9. 1829

PREMIUM.

THE publishers of the Saturday Courier are grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium:—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALES, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward & Spragg, Philadelphia, FREE OF POSTAGE, on or before the first day of December, 1831.

Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name, and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor. Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:—David Paul Brown, William M. Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esqrs. who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, public information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

Philadelphia, July 9.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine, Dec. 7.

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids.

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cts. a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of THE PILES.

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion, and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dumfrie's remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIE'S

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1-2 cents.

* * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

RHEUMATISM CURED!

The following certificate has been politely furnished to the subscriber by Eli Longley Jr. Esq. of Waterford, in this County, in favor of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment. The subscriber is always supplied with the GENUINE article. Persons who are in want of it, would do well to recollect that they had better send a little further and be certain than to purchase articles which may injure them, or not do them any good at least.

For sale in large or small quantities, together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, by ASA BARTON, Agent, Norway, June 20.

To ASA BARTON, Esq.—

Dear Sir—I hereby certify, that, having been severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, for a considerable length of time, and receiving no essential benefit from any other medicine, I at length made use of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, and found almost immediate relief. And as some months have passed away since I have been relieved of that tedious complaint, I have the strongest confidence in the efficacy of this Liniment for the cure of Rheumatic affections in general. I speak not in its favor from my own experience alone, as several individuals of my acquaintance have experienced the benefit of this truly valuable medicine, when other medical prescriptions have failed to afford them relief. ELI LONGLEY, Jr.

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.